PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

BERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY OVEREXERTION AND ANXIETY.

LOYAL GREETINGS AT THE EAST END-FESTIVITES AT WINDSOR-MARRIAGE OF LORD CRAN-BORNE-MR. IRVING AND MISS TERRY COLDLY RECEIVED-MRS. POTTER'S NEW VENTURE-MRS. BEERE'S SUCCESS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright; 1887: North American Cable News Co. LONDON, May 17 .- The Queen is obviously at tempting more than her strength is equal to. It is announced this morning that she is unable to undergo the fatigue of holding the Drawing-Room to-morrow, which will consequently be held by the Princess of Wales on her Majesty's behalf. Yet the Queen seldom stays at these occasions more than an hour. Saturday's ceremony proved more exhausting than was anticipated. Nor was the Queen in her usual health. Her paleness was remarked by everybody. She walked up the aisle of the hall with a step anything but steady. Looked at from a seat close to the platform she seemed strikingly infirm. Standing within a few feet of her when she drove away, I saw her almost lifted into her carriage by the Prince of Males and Clark, the Highland gillie who has succeeded John Brown. She had been plainly excited, even agitated, by the scene she had gone through, and still more so by anxiety. For no assurances could convince the Queen that her long progress through seven miles of London streets was absolutely free from danger.

Accounts vary respecting the cordiality of her reception, but I hear the Queen herself was de lighted by the welcome given her and by the splendor of the preparations Splendid they certainly were. Driving along the whole route from two to four that afternoon, nothing I have seen in London equalled the brilliancy and abundance of the decorations nearly the whole distance. most picturesque of all were at Holborn and Holborn Viaduct: the most interesting, the humbler attempts at the far East End. All through Whitechapel and beyond to the Palace, where the masses of people were greater, there was not a single house nor shop not covered with flags, flowers and loyal mottoes. The audience inside the hall was cordial, but the cheering was rather subdued. An officer who accompanied the Queen all day says he heard but two hisses. Considering how many Socialists and Irish were about, he thought this re-

Most loyal of all the spectators was an Indian Maharajah, who saw the procession from the balcony of Mr. Cyril Flower's house opposite the When the Empress approached this Indian Prince knelt and remained kneeling till she had passed.

Fatigue did not prevent her Majesty from re ceiving yesterday at Windsor Castle yesterday six separate deputations. The Queen and the Quakers, with Mr. Bright at their head, would be a subject for an historical picture. Mr. Gladstone's dissenting friends-ministers, not political-were an almost equally novel sight at the Castle. The Edinburgh Corporation and University and the Uni versity of London followed and gave her altogether a good afternoon's work. The Rev. Dr Allan headed one deputation of Dissenters, and Dr. Martineau another. The University of London sent Earl Granville, Sir James Paget, Dr Quain and others of its most distinguished men. All these bore congratulations on the Jubilee.

The Queen still had strength left for a dinner party in the evening, which included the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and the Swedish Minister, all of whom stayed at the Castle for the night.

The Prince of Wales was expected this after noon at the American Exhibition but gave priority to the wedding of the eldest son of Lord Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, and Lady Alice Gore, second daughter of the Earl of Arran, which took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster. The Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, the German and Russian Ambassadors, and great numbers of persons of light and leading in the fashionable world were present. A breakfast followed at Earl Cowper's. The American Exhibition had to content itself with Prince and Princess Henry of Bat tenberg, who visited Buffalo Bill's show.

Mr Irving last night continued his series of revivals by the production of "The Merchant of Venice." Most of the usual first-night visitors had gone to see Mrs. Bernard Beere at the Opera Comique. The Lyceum was filled, but filled with strangers. The audience, however, included the American Minister and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Van Wart and other wellknown Americans. Never were Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry so frigidly received. Never have they earned a warmer welcome. Both, it is true, player unevenly, influenced perhaps by the singular condition of the house, and Miss Terry seemed hardly well Yet when allowance has been made for everything it remains to be said that no modern audience in London has seen Shylock and Portia played as they were played last night. Mr. Irving's Jew remains what it was in conception, but, like other characters he has recently given, it has gained wonder fully in effectiveness. Some of the old faults both in elecution and manner were visible, in the scene after Jessica's flight and at times elsewhere. But the Trial scene was a masterpiece throughout played with a dignity, authority and brilliancy which no living English actor can pretend to rival. Miss Ellen Terry's Portia was a worthy counterpart; sparkling, original and full of charm,

Mrs. James Brown Potter has once more changed her plan of campaign. She had resolved, perhaps wisely, not to accept another engagement in Lontill after her visit to America. Late Saturday night, however, she closed with Mr. George Edwardes a proposal for a season at the Galety Theatre, beginning June 18 and extending probably into September. An English version of 'Mademoiselle de Bressier" will then be produced. This play was withdrawn after a few weeks' run from the Ambigu stage, Paris, where Communistic complications lessened the popularity of a piece which was intrinsically of great dramatic interest, Playgoing Parisians could not accept the idea of intimate social relations between families whose heads had fought sixteen years ago, one for the Commune, the other for the Versailles Government. "Madamoiselle de Bressier" made, nevertheless, a deep impression. Mrs. Potter saw it, bought it, as announced some weeks since, and intended to reserve it for America, but Mr. Edwardes's offer finally proved too tempting. Other good English proposals had been previously declined. A strong company is being got together. Mr. Edwardes lacks neither enterprise nor money. Mrs. Potter certainly does not lack courage. She has to face a body of critics many of whom have committed themselves to the opinion that she requires some time to develop gifts and powers admittedly great. Few or none of them saw her a second time in Anne Silvester, which after a few weeks she played in a style very different from the first night. I saw it Saturday, which was the closing performance. Most of those faults which were most bitterly condemned had disappeared. Exaggeration of movement and gesture, over-emphasis, restlessness and monotony in her reading of the character were replaced by a method of which restrained power, quietness of manner and greater fulness of treatmeet were marked features. There was far more variety, color and finish in the handling of a character which, in no matter whose hands, must remain sombre and repulsive. Madamoiselle de Bressier will give Mrs. Potter an opportunity for the display of some qualities impossible in Anne Silvester. But the fortunes of this new enterprise will not as at the Haymarket be staked on a single play.

If "Mademoiselle do Bressier" does not please the English public, another piece will be in readiness.

Mrs. Bernard Beere's new venture at the Opera Comique, beretofore an unlucky house, is acclaime by the morning papers as a success. Mr. F. C. Phillips's " As in a Looking Glass" is an adaptation from a novel of the same title by Mr. F. C. Grove. The story is disagreeable and the heroine. Lena Despard, anything but sympathetic. Yet the whole interest of the piece centres in her. Mrs. Beere makes the most of her and plays with force and passion. The selfish, unscrupulous woman of the first two acts is transformed by love into a creature whom it is possible to care for and whose vain struggles against destiny the house followed with the equally vain hope of a favorable ending. The curtain went down on a scene which everybedy agrees in describing as one of triumph due partly to clever rendering of an unpromising story and largely to Mrs. Beere's powerful acting.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

M. GOBLET AND HIS COLLEAGUES RESIGN.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS REJECTED BY THE CHAM-BER OF DEPUTIES. Paris, May 17.-The debate on the report of the Budget

Committee, which demands a reduction in the estimates submitted by the Government, was begun in the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

Premier Goblet said that the present financial situa tion was the result of the accumulated errors of past Governments. He was ready to work with the commit-

tee with the view of providing efficacious remedies. The Government desired to balance the budget—even by fresh taxation if necessary. He reproached the committee with demanding reforms which it knew to be imprac treable from a budget point of view. [Cries of dissent. He found nothing that justified the committee's hostility either in the Government's internal policy or in its for eign policy, neither of which was lacking in wisdom and firmness. He was ready to co-operate again with the committee or to leave office, as the Chamber might

The Chamber, by a vote of 275 to 259, rejected the proposals of the Government and proceeded to discuss the order of the day.

M. Goblet then announced that the Cabinet would resign. As soon as this announcement had been made the mbers of the Cabinet left the House.

Afterward a resolution was proposed by the Budget Committee affirming the necessity of adopting new plans for retrenchment. The resolution was adopted by vote of 312 to .143, and the Chamber then adjourned until Monday next.

Premier Goblet, in an interview with President Grevy. tendered the resignations of himself and his colleagues.

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE. CHANGES WROUGHT IN THE SIERRA MADRE MOUN-TAINS-LIVES LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17 .- A disputch to The Call from Hermosillo, Mexico, received last night, says :

Hermosilio, Mexico, received last night, says:

The courier sent by the commission new examining into the sels mus disturbances which have occurred in the Sierra Madre Mountains recontivarrived at Ures to-day. He is the bearer of the following dispatch to Governor Torres: In the puebla of the Babispe City four persons were killed and nineteen were injured. In Opion into were killed, Both pueblas were destroyed. The inhabitants of Babispe, Basarac, Opiat and Gunsavas are living in the fields under trees and in dugouts. There has been a repeated succession of shocks, though they have been lighter than that of the 3d inst. A panic existed everywhere and a number of women died from tright. A wide territory is seamed with crevices and innucense chasms. The earth has sank in many places and is floosied with water, making awanps where there never was any water before. In many mountains are to be seen what appears to be eruptions and continuous anoke indicates volcanic action. These mountains as yet have not been explored owing to the continuous tremors and groat chasms making the approach thereto at the present time most difficult and dangerous.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LORD SALISBURY'S SON MARRIED.—Viscount Cranborne, Member of Parliament, and cidest son of Lord Salisbury, married to-day Lady Cicely Africe Gore, daughter of the Eatl of Arran.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.—The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice to-day attended the American Exhibition.

AGREEMENT RETWEEN ENGLAND AND HAYTL

Says:

A definite settlement has been effected between the Haytian Government and the British Commissioner, Mr. Clement Hill, with regard to the Island of Tortags, by which the Haytian Government is to pay \$160.000 as indemnity in four instalments. In consideration of these payments the British Government yields all further claims in the matter of: the Mann er Brothera. In the event of Hayti Ralling to meet the instalments as they fail due she will pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The notes between the two governments were exchanged on April 22 and 20, and the payment of the first instalment makes the agreement bludge, Upon the agreement taking effect Hayti will re-enter into full possession of the Island of Fortuga.

LETTERS FROM EMIN BEY. BRUSSELS, May 17 .- Dr. Junker, the Hussian explorer says he has received letters from Emin Bey dated last November saying the routes between Uganda and Wadelia were open. Dr. Junker thinks that the success of Stanley's relief expedition is, barring accidents, assured by the fact that the routes are open.

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

FLORENCE, May 17.-Signor Fazzaria, a member of the hamber of Deputies, writes to La Nazione that he believes a friendly understanding between Italy and the Vatican could easily be attained if the Pope would direct the ecclesinstical authorities of the vatican to support King Humbert is powerless to act unless public opinior points the way. It is necessary, therefore, that the Pope continuing his policy of reconciliation, should so act as to make possible the election of a large majority who favor reconciliation. The moment has come for decisive action. Let the Pope take the initiative and Italy will be

MR PARNELL'S HEALTH. Loxpox, May 17.-Mr. Parnell will try to appear in the House of Commons to morrow afternoon. He has been advised not to attend the evening sitting.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. St. Petersburg, May 17.—The five men who took the nost prominent part in the plot to assassinate the Czar n March 13, were executed yesterday.

Paris, May 17.—The sums realized from the sale of crown lewels to day aggregated 560,000 francs.

RECOVERING \$5,000 OF STOLEN MONEY. OTTAWA, May 17 (Special).—The police have for many days been busy over a robbery of \$5,000 from the Dominion Express Company. Detectives last night made a search of the lumber found on Bronson & Weston's ground. In one pile, hidden by lumber, they found the missing package. Although the wrappers had been broken and the bills turned over, none had been removed, and every cent of money was recovered. One arrest, if not more, will probably be made. Several employes had access to the safe from which the parcel was missed, and some of them are directly connected with Bronson's yardmen.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS DOING PENANCE. MONTREAL, May 17.—Leading members of the Knights of Labor say that all the Roman Catholic knights have complied with the injunction of Cardinal Taschereau and approached the tribunal of penance and have accused themselves of having formed part of the order. They were granted forty days from Easter, that is till the feast of the Ascension, which occurs on Thursday, to do this. All the priests who heard their confessions took down their names and addresses for future use. They were not informed that they would have to leave the order.

JOHN SHERMAN ON RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA TORONTO.-May 17.-The following extract from a letter to Erastus Wiman from Senator Sherman, on ful reciprocity between Canada and the United States, will appear in the Canadian papers to-morrow:

appear in the Canadian papers to-morrow:

No question of greater importance in our foreign relations is now presented than this. It certainly is an object of desire to remove all existing controversies and to encourage business and commercial intercourse between the people of both countries. As to the particular measure proposed by Mr. Butterworth, or indeed, as to the extent to which reciprocity should go and the articles that should be admitted free of duty in the respective countries. I do not feel justified in now expressing an opinion, for these must be the subject of negotiation between and legislation by the two countries. I can only any list the general object sought seems to the one of the highest mortance, creditable alike to both countries, and during the coming aummer. It would be discreditable in the highest degree for two countries having so many interest in highest degree for two countries having so many interest in highest degree for two countries having so many interest in fighten or countries of ricadahlp and amity to have any irritation or controversy about their trade and intercourse with each other. Very truly yours,

REGULATING FREIGHT RATES IN THE WEST. CHICAGO, May 17.—A meeting of the Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota lines was held to-day to fix rates on articles for manufacture, to the Mississippi River and interior lows points. The meeting resulted in an agreement that special rates should be made-from 20 to 30 per cent lower than the tariff rate-on articles and materia for manufacture to Mississippi River cities, between Bur lington and Dubuque, and that these rates should be ex-tended on the same basis to Des Moines, Marshalltown, Iowa City, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa and Cedar Rapids. The effect of this is to give the Western manufacturing inter-egts rates as low as they had before the interstate law went into effect.

DEBATING THE COERCION BILL. THE GLADSTONIAN AMENDMENT REJECTED COMBINATIONS TO DEFEAT EXTORTION WILL BE

LONDON, May 17 .- The debate on the Coercion bill was resumed this evening. Sir William Vernon Harcourt moved an amendment exempting from secret inquiry all proceedings relating to public meetings of agrarian movements, including combinations to obtain were content to direct inquiries authorized under the bill to such offences as murder, arson, "moonlight ing " at djuntulation of cattle, the bill might pass. The bill would then deal with actual crimes; it would not be a me asure creating offences. In its present form the bill wight apply to matters never before recognized as elements of incrimination. The House ought not to allow a measure to pass for the purpose of repressthe Government's intention! Did they propose to suppress combinations against landlords! Was a breach of contract to be made a criminal offence! Would the Government give to Irish tenants the same assurance of protection as was given to laborers in England! [Cheers.] Would they make it clear that the tenants right of combining with regard to land, the cuttivation of which was their industry, would be placed upon the same tooting with the rights of English workmen with regard to their labor? If there was a land trades union in Ireland would the bill sup-press it [[Cheers.] If so, on what grounds did the Government distinguish between an Irish trades union

and an English trades union! [Cheers.]

Mr. Baliour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, held that
the offences embraced in the measure had been suffciently defined, and that the amendment, if adopted would simply render the bill tutile, leaving out nearly all agrarian offences. He said that the comparison of a trades union with the Irish conspiracy to pay no rent was obviously absurd. The law of conspiracy regarding wages had a distinct history from what was now occurring in Ireland. The bill dealt with conspiracy to defraud landlords, with conspiracy to prevent the tree exercise of private and public right matters of trade, and other forms of poyeotting. As to the suggestion that the bill would be allowed to progress if the Government conceded the amendment, he would distinctly intimate that the Government would not yield to obstruction anything they refused to argument. [Cheers.]
Mr. Dillon contended that unless the amendment

were accepted the Government would be able to imrison everybody who might be politically obnoxious.

Mr. Gladstone said he regretted that the Gov rement had failed to recognize the justice of granting the Irish tenant the same protection they afforded the English workman. As to boycesting, the Government must explain what was meant by that term. Was initialidation included, or only boycotting leading to exclusive dealing? ["Hear, hear?"] When Mr. Ballour said that the Government refused to yield to obstruction, the Opposition's response was that they had the right to refuse to yield to tyranny. [Cheers.]

Sir R. E. Webster, Attorney-General, asked whether it could be seriously contended that there was any real analogy between the case of the British workman and that of the Irish tenant. There was a wide distinction between an horest combination of tenants who were trying to get landlords to reduce rents and a combination among those who could pay, but who are bringing an outside association to assist them ment had tailed to recognize the justice of granting in evading the payment of what was due, [Cries of "Hear, hear,"] The bill solely aimed at dealing

"Hear, hear." The but solely added a terminal conspiracy.

Thomas O'Connor said that combinations of landlords to keep rackrents at the starvation point would
be permitted, while the combination of tenants to
deteat extortion would be made a criminal offence. defeat extortion would be made a criminal offence. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"]
The amendment was negatived by a vote of 242 to 180.

THE SWAN BROTHERS' FAILURE.

THE CAREER OF ALEXANDER II, SWAN-THE SWAN LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY NOT AFFECTED. CHICAGO, May 17 (Special).-The announcement to-day of the assignment of swan Brothers has caused a good deal of a flutter in financial circles here as it was known that the principle creditors are Chicago and New-York banks.

The Swan Land and Cattie Company, of which A. H. Swan was president, is the biggest of the kind in this or any other country. Their books call for 120,000 cattle and at short notice they can turn out 70,000 head. Last year Mr. Swan was rated at \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, while the amount of stock of which he had exclusive control and management was over 200,000 head and raised at over \$6,000,000. Up to about 1885 the caree of this man had been remarkable for its brilliant success financially. At twenty-two years of sge he travelled from his native place, Green County, Penn., to Iowa. This \$2,555,000, a. It. Swan being made president at a salary of \$10,000 per year, the cattle owned numbering 115,000. Several prominent Wyoming cattle men who are here, confirm the statement made last night that the failure does not affect this company.

DETECTIVES FOLLOW UP A STUDENT'S PRANK Priving May 17 (Specials, -Several months of trouble at Geneva College, Beaver Falls, reachel a climax last night in a victory for the faculty. On the nigh of December 12 last, the college building was entered, the locks of the doors broken, the chairs daubed with white-lead and oil, the boilers tampered with an I everything put in a state of confusion. The faculty at once began an investigation and suspended four seniors, among them John Hunter, jr. The boys stood high, were wealthy, and declared that they were innocent. Young Hunter's father, living at Sterling, N. Y., is a trustee of the college and has given the institute some \$35,000. He came West several weeks ago to investigate the case and was convinced of his son's innocence. The boy in the meantime was stricken with brain fever, worry over the suspension being assigned as the cause. The over the suspension being assigned as the cause. The faculty finally placed a number of detectives upon the case. In less than a week they had evidence sufficient to convict, were a legal light to be made. The morning following the painting at the college an empty paint can was found on the example. It bore the name of a hardware and paint dealer of New-Erighton, just across the river from Beaver Falls. The descrives learned that the New-Brighton hardware deal? and sold the paint to young Hunter, and that the latter had yisited him and persuaded him to keep quiet. When told that the detectives had all the facts of the case, the merchant appeared before young Hunter's father, the members of the faculty and the detectives and made his statement.

Boston, May 17 (Special).—The sinful life of a former prominent Bostonian, John Amery Codman, was exposed this forenoon in the Suffolk County Court in a manner Mr. Codman died, leaving an estate worth about \$400,000, the greater part of which was left to Mrs. E. A. Kimball, to the exclusion of his widow and daughter, who at once instituted legal proceedings with a view of breaking the will, on the ground of undue influence on the part of Mrs. Kimball. The most interesting object in the court-room was a small leathern valise, which was the court-room was a small leathern value, which was recently found among the effects of Mr. Codman, containing packages of letters from Mrs. Kimball which ware presented as evidence. The letters were of an exceedingly compromising nature, and their reading created a great deal of a sensation. Several of them contained urgent requests for money, and in one she stated that she needed \$1,000 in the fall, but thought his offer of \$150 a month would greatly help her. Expressions of love were frequent. The reading of the letters will require at least two days. Mrs. Codman occupied a seat in the court-room.

ST. LOUIS MILITIA DISBAND. St. Louis, May 17.—Owing to the refusal of the Legislature to appropriate funds and give support to the militia, the 1st regiment resolved to disband. The Adjutant-General yesterday issued a notice that at the request of the commanding officer, the 1st regiment, National Guard of Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, composed of eleveu companies, was disbanded, to take effect May 23. This leaves St. Louis with the French Zouaves and the Light Cavairy Troop.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

RETURNING TO BE ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, May 17.—A dispatch from Indianapolia, Ind., to The News says: "The Rev. James A. Siddail, of the Northeast Methodist Conference of Indiana, disappeared from Kentland several weeks ago, and about the Grand Jury returned an indictment against him, It was supposed he had gone to Minocaota, but he appeared in this city yesterday, and was arrested. He was taken before a commission, which adjudged him insane.

Adjudged him insane.

KILLED BY A LIGHTNING BOLT.

ST. Louis, May 17.—A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says:
"Mrs. Marks, wife of George Marks, an employe of the
Grand Island Railroad Company, was instantly killed by
lightning yesterday afternoon. Accompanied by her mother,
she had gone out to take in the ciothes-line just as a severe
thunder storm was coming up."

PUTTING ARBENIC IN A CISTERN.

KANSAS CITY, May 17.—P. J. Weters, deputy constable,
found a white substance on the chain to his cistern bucket;
yestarday. He acraped of about two ounces of the substance
and took it to the city chemist, who pronounced it arsenic,
and said there was enough of it to kill the whole neighborhood."

MURDER OF A COUNTY ATTORNEY.

WRATH OF THE ORANGEMEN.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN BRAVES THE TERRORS OF A TOPONTO MOB.

A BOLD SPEECH IN QUEEN'S PARKS ACCOMPANIED BY ALMOST INCESSANT HISSING-BROKEN NOSES HERE AND THERE, BUT NO GREAT HARM DONE.

TORONTO, May 17.-Never in the worst days o Beltast disorders was a scene of more disgraceful rowdyism exhibited than that shown this afternoon in Queen's Park when a crowd of Toronto Orangemen attempted to storm the platform, and, failing in that, to choke off all possibility of William O'Brien being heard by keeping up a continual din of groun-ing, hissing and cries of "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia." When the ball opened the scene was for all the world a reminder of what took place on the steamer Umbria when Mr. O'Brien arrived, It was 4 o'clock when the crowd had collected and it then seemed a fair estimate to set the number present at 15,000. Many of the banks in the city were closed and the students in the university were let loose. Many of these, with crowds of desperate-looking ruffians whose only glory in life seemed to be a row or riot, were organized in a compact band and excited little suspicion, because they said never a word until their time came. The first demonstration came from a solitary man at the left-hand side of the platform who stood upon the stump of a tree and began groan ing at the meeting and at those on the platform as though his life depended on the effort. Near him was a woman waving a green branch in her hand, and no soover had she seen the obstreperous Orangeman than she can the butt of the twig down his throat, which effectively choked off the disturber, amid a roar of applianse from the crowd and cries of "God save Ireland."

A rush was made for the woman, but she was among her triends and a surging wave of thousands drove back her would be assulants. At this moment Mr. O'Brien entered the Park in a carriage, accompanied by a train of carriages in which were sented besides the evicted tenant Kilbride, several priests and the officers and members of the local branch of the National League. One hundred and fitty police-men were scattered through the crowd or drawn up in files on the outskirts. Sergeant Seymour was in charge of a squad of mounted men and, when disturbance and attempted breaking up of the meeting took place, most determinedly took their place and re-mained there from the beginning to the end of both Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Kilbride's speeches.

In all, the disturbers did not number more than sixty persons and many of them were armed with sticks nearly as large and as thick as the club of a New-York policeman. Two sycamore trees in front of the platform were taken possession of by a crowd the greater part of the time, until a few powerful men among the Nationalists caught hold of the tranks of the irees and shook the disturbers to the ground with as much ease as though they were rotten apples. This seemed to anger the Orangemen, who knocked down one or two of the National ists with blows of their sticks or clubs. The National ists in return used their fists effectively and many Orangemen's red blood spouted out profusely stained the green turt in several places. With the exception of two charges by single policemen on horseback no attempt was made to interfere with the

The Orangemen set up two stump speakers to talk at the same time as Mr. O'Brien. They roared them-selves hourse amid the frantic cheers and yells of their little coterie, who shouted in derisive chorus at those on the platform "Pay your rent," Lansdowne," "God save the Queen."

In the end the following resolution was passed trium phantly amid an outburst of cheering from the thousands and grouns of dissent from small groups of Orangemen;

"That this meeting of citizens of Toronto warmly sympathize with the mission of William O'Brien, M.P., in Camada and take this opportunity of entering a hearty protest against the unjust and cruel treatment of the tenants at Luggacurran by Lord Lansdowne."

This was how Mr. Mulligan began his speech:

"Fellow-citizens" [groans and cries of "God Save the Queen"] "I feel it an honor to "[cries of "Down with the traitor" and cheers and counter cheers "an honor to preside at this great meeting "[bisses and groans]" to Queen ""I feel it an nonor to (cress) "an honor to preside at this great meeting "[hisses and groans]" to welcome William O'Brien." [Enthusiastic cheers, hisses, groans and cries of "Fay your rent" "Rule Britannia" and "Lansdowne forever."] "I will say," continued the chairman, "that these miserable wretches "[cheers and cries of "Shut up."] "who come here to choke off freedom of speech in the name of loyalty to the Queen are to-day the real disloyal party. [Cheers.] It is we who are loyal, loyal to the Queen are to-day the real disloyal party. [Cheers.] It is we who are loyal, loyal to the cames of Ireland [loud cheers], loyal to the principle of constitutional right which is free speech. (Cheers, interruptions and shouts of "God save Ireland."] Here now is the man in whose behalf we have braved the tryanny and bigoty of the Grange rebels; here is the champion of the rights of the Lorgneurran Jenautry, William O'Brien, [cheers and groans] of United Ireland, and member of Parliament for Northeast Cork."

At this announcement a roar of applause swept over the multitude, and Mr. O'Brien stepped to the front smiling and looking in the best possible good humor. Then began | it to night, shouts that the day had so far witnessed. Removing his hat with the utmost coolness, Mr. O'Brien surveyed the vast sea of faces before him for a moment. He then began, amid the din and uproar, to speak as follows:

gan, annot the din and uproar, to speak as follows:

"Men of Toronto," [cries of "God save the Queen,"
Hurrah for Lansdowne, 'groans and immense cheering]

'that cheer of yours will ring around the world to day
cheers and hisses], and all the vocal talent of Lord Lans
towne's friends cannot drown it. We are used to this sort
of thing in the British Parliament." [Loud cheers.]

A voice—"Three cheers for Lansdowne." [Groans,
risses and cheers.] A voice—"Three cheers for Lansdowne." [Groans sees and cheers.]
Another voice—"Humph for O'Brien." [Tremendous

heers and groaning.)
Here an Orangeman drew forth a heavy stick and hit a nan with it, knocking him down. Then there was a rush, caused by the prancing of the horses of the mounted policemen, and the crowd scattered in all directions, many persons rushing for the big heaps of bricks which were piled up in a field close by. They came back again, whether with the bricks or not did not immediately ap

pear. Mr. O'Brien continued:

"I am glad to see that although Lansdown has nothing to say for himself, he has friend who are able to say something, God help us (Derisive laughter, cheers and grouns, We come to Canada to demand an answer to day from eithe Lord Lansdowne or his friends. Here are his friends ground hisses, we dozen of them—grouns, cheering and crise Here a man was knocked down by a blow of a stick and a free fight followed among the Orangemen, who

and a free fight followed and again set up diamal howling.

We today are the party of law and order and we defy anyhody to deny it. ICheers and grouns. Several voices cried
"Brand O'Brien," "The heart of Ireland is at your back,"
shouted another; "And the heart of Canada," cried another.]

A man from the Orange party here got in front of the platform among the Nationalists and began singing "The Boyne Water." His silk hat was crushed in by those around him and he disappeared under the platform, bruised and bloody, where he lay during the re-

platform, bruised and bloody, where he lay during the remainder of the day.

Mr. O'Brien-I have often met jackasses [laughter] whose sound would be more musical than that of these miscrable and misguided wretches who came here to destroy that freedom of speech which they boast they love so much. [Derisive laughter.] If they have got anything to say for Landsowne, let their best man coince on this platform and I will guarantee him a hearing [cheers], but they are straid-grouns, hisses and cries of "God save the Queen"]-because they are in the wrong and we are both and defined by the confessed that he missing and groaning.] This domonarisation takes the last sod from under Landsowne's feet, for by it he confessed that he mas no better answer to our terrible arraignment that he wretched and despicable crew. [Lond cheer.]

I am not at all sorry that the gentlem of the Toronto Corporation have broken their contract as Lord Landsowne broke his and have returned us the hospitality of St. Andrew's Hall. There is one hait, thank God, from which they cannot shut us out—this open vanit of heaven, which the groat Architect of the Universe has built, and we have a tale to full which we need not be afraid or ashamed to tell in the free air of heaven and in the open light of day. One thuig is now, I think, certain and that is that the Canadians demand an answer to the specific and terrible accusations we have mide against him. An answer there must be, or Lord Landsowne stanks condemied; an answer very different from two yague platitudes with which he fills his letter in the free air of heaven answer. I think mobolly realized more keenily than Lord Landsowne to-day that the frostly declaration of the orators at Saturday's meeting is the use of Saturday's meeting to be a sawer. I think mobolly realized more keenily than Lord Landsowne from the condemnation of enightened and liberty-leving men.

Time will tell that the upshot of Saturday's meeting was a vote of confidence in the tory Coercion government of Lord Salisbury—that go

weignt of their own adjectives and thier the fraction of their own organs.

The question is—and Lord Lansdowne and his friends shall not be allowed to escape from it until they have answered it, if answer it they can—the question is, whether Lord Lansdowne is carrying out a most ornel and inhuman system of evictions in Freland rather than yield concessions which were suggested and recommended by arbitration authorized by his awn agent, and until that issue is honeatly and squa cir met Lord Lansdowne and his friends are sirrewid enough, now at the last in ownent, at all events, to perceive that his cause will

be simply damned by displays of physical and intellectual rowdylsm and intolerance. [Loud applaces.] I don't bisme the Orangemen of Toronto for their foolish threats, but I do plame The London Times [grouns] and Daily Telegraph groans] for their furious incitements to violence and ploodshed, and I hold that if the public tranquility of Canada had been disturbed, upon their hands would be the guilt and mone the heads of the other gentlemen in Canada who did not blush to appeal to the worst passions of ignorance and sectarian blustry to cover the weakness of a bad and shameful cause. [Applause.]

If the bloodthirsty anticipations of The Times have been balked, if the fiery orators of Saturday have assumed a tamer and gentler tone, we do not have to thank the moderation of Lausdowne's friends, but the strong sense of the Canadian people and their strong determination to stand no nonsense and not to allow the liberty of speech of this free land to be strangled in the interest of a gang of Irish reak-renters. [Loud and protonged applause.]

people and their strong determination to stand no nonsense and not to allow the liberty of speech of this free land to be strangled in the interest of a gang of Irish rack-renters. [Loud and prolonged applanes.]

Now, what have Lord Lanadowne's friends to say for him, and what has he to say for himself! First, they say you have no business to cititoles Lord Lanadowne at all: that it is something like treason and biasphemy not to accopt everything he says and does with unmurnuring reverence and awe, as if he was sent down from heaven to govern you. That is a theory so antagonistic to British constitutional law that I wonder the ghosts of the men who built up the British constitution do not rise up from their graves and protest against it. There was one thing theroughly Hiberman about Sturday's meeting, and that was that although the meeting was called to insist that nobody had any right to pronounce upon the finess of any Governor-General sent from England, Ut'e very first resolution they themselves passed was a most sweeping expression of their opinion of Lord Lanadowne's fitness, thus doing the very same thing themselves which they insisted nobody in Canada had a right to do liaughter, and Lord Lanadowne writes them a letter in the nowspapers to-day thanking them and declaring them quite right. [Laughter and applaines.]

The Toronto papers speak about "the Irish nuisance." God knows it pains us to the heart to be obliged to worry you with the sorrows of our poor people and subject you to such a test of the streetly of your sympathy with Irisan, but it is not we who have introduced. "Irish nuisances" into Caunda, [Loud and prolonced applanes.] The other day at Montreal I stood at the plaque spot where 6 000 Irish emigrants fell to the spread of Irish indirentism. (Groans.) The survivors and triends of these peoples are in power in Canada to-day, and the tenantry of Irish and can no loncer be sing out to starve and construction of the streng or prout that tyrant may be, public opinion is not according to the str

Dennis Kilbride, the evicted tenant, also spoke and arraigned the action of both Lord Lansdowne and the Orangemen in severe terms. Mr. O'Brien was then driven from the park, the carriage being escorted by a body of mounted policemen. He was cheered all the

O'BRIEN'S ENTRY INTO TORONTO. HISSES DROWNED BY ROARS OF CHEERS-HIS HOTEL

TORONTO, May 17 .- William O'Brien arrived in this city at 11 o'clock to-day. Long before he reached depot passengers in out-going trains and ups of people lined along the tracks groups of either side peered in anxiously with anything but kind looks on their faces, and would exclaim as they pointed with what looked more like the finger of scorn than of curiosity, "That's him." At length the depot was roached, and before Mr. O'Brien could rise from his seat surging crowds who filled the platform and blocked all the passage ways overflowed into the cars, and the Editor of United Ireland was swept from his seat and carried almost off his feet into a carriage which was in waiting A roar of cheers, which swelled higher and higher in volume as O'Brien was recognized, greeted the Irish agitator, mingled with some coos, which, however, caused only a ripple on the surface.

It did not seem to trouble Mr. O'Brien a bit however, and he passed into a carriage with members of the committee, amid files of policemen on foot and mounted, under command of Inspector Ward. The horses prance about and kept scattering the crowd and the uniformed men with spiked helmets, who were each supplied with several rounds of ball cartridges and from under whose belts the polished barrels of gleaming six-shooters peeped out in ominous readiness.

The Rossin House is only a few blocks away, and as

the party drove there the crowd increased and the enthugrew greater. The spacious rotunda of the humanity and away hotel was one mass of into King and York streets around could a throng be described occupying every available inch of space. To reach his room was impossible; to register was impossible; so Mr. O'Brien was hotsted on the shoulders to the broad stair-case, and there amid intense excitement was presented with an address by D. P. Cahill, secretary of the local branch of the National League, welcoming him to Teronto. During Mr. O'Brien's reply there were frequent attempts at interruption by several of the crowd cooling, but a before the overwhelming majority were O'Brienites and their cheers sounded like a chorus. Mr. O'Brien said in

part:

Not for the first time nor the fiftieth time since I came to Canada my heart has been overflowing with graittude for the wonderful way in which our fellow countrymen here in Canada have cheerest Kilbride and myself in difficulty and trial. If we were to live a number years we could never forget it for you, nor never forget for you the way in which you risked the risks and danger you had to face it siding with as against that great and powerful man who has left hundreds of poor men, women in Ichildren homeless far away in freland, in Luggacurran. Loud cheera, coos and groans. I cannot express any sense of the way in which our excited fellow countrymen have behaved in this mission. (Cheers and groans.) If The London Times had its way it would be literally treason to love us and death to defend. Thank God The London Times is not going to have its way here (groans for Times) in Teronto nor anywhere clas very much longer. The hotel is guarded by mounted police, as threats have The hotel is guarded by mounted police, as threats have been made that the Orangemen would attempt to wreck

BELITTLING O'BRIEN'S SUCCESS.

CHICAGO, May 17.-Dean Carmichael, of St. George's Church, Montreal, who is at present in this city, was asked by a reporter how O'Brien's mission to Canada was looked on in Montreal. He said: "I know little about the real feeling there, but from observation should judge that the 'mission' had fallen flat. The respectable Irish Catholics were evidently far from enthusiastic over the affair, and I think I am right in saying that Father O'Dowd, the leading Irish Catholic clergyman, was utterly opposed to Mr. O'Brien's visit under the circum terly opposed to Mr. O'Brien's visit under the circumstances. Mr. O'Brien's meeting was held in the old Zion-Church, which only holds 700 or 800, and I was told by one who was there that the building was not more than haiffuil. The present agitation carried on in the name of Home Rule certainly does not receive the cordial support of the best element among Irish-Canadiaus. To be a Home-Ruler under present conditions means to be an out-and-out sympathizer with the methods of the present Irish leaders, and these they naturally repudiate.

FAILURE IN THE JEWELRY TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Chandler & Shader, Jewellers at No 57 Washington-st., made an assignment to-day to James E. Moore. The assets are \$20,000; liabilities. \$25,000. The assignee says the firm has about \$9,000 in stock and \$10,000 in outstanding assets. Mr. Shader says that the pressure of Eastern creditors, who seemed to be frightened by the failures of Clapp & Davies and other firms,

caused the assignment.

A large number of jewelry dealers and attorneys were present in Judge Jamieson's court to-day to see bids present in Judge Jamleson's court to-day to see bids opened for the stock of jeweiry of the firm of Clapp & Davies. The bids were as follows: Otto Young & Co.—\$46,000 for goods and fixtures; William Smith—\$50,000 for goods, Mary E. Hanley—\$60,000 for good and fixtures. The stock involces at \$120,000 and the fixtures at \$4,500. The Judge said he was not satisfied with the bids, as the highest was less than fifty cents on the dollar. It was agreed that further bids would be received in ten days.

TOOK THE WIFE BUT WOULD NOT PAY THE FEE. READING, Penn., May 17 (Special).—A novel case was heard before Alderman Long here to-day. Mr. Schitler, a well-known hotel-keeper, brought suit against Stephen
A. Weldin for \$100. It is alleged that Weldin, who is As weddin for \$100. It is an eged that weddin, who is sixty-five years old, agreed to give Schiller \$100 if he would assist him to find a wife. In a short time Schiller arranged the preliminaries. Mrs. John Grove, a respectable widow of forty-five summers, was consulted, and in due time a match was made. The couple were happily married, but after the wedding Weldin refused to pay

A NEWSPAPER'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY. BALTIMORE, May 17.-The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of The Bultimore Sun occurred to-day. The founder of the paper, A. S. Abell, was congratulated by hosts of people. To-day marks the retirement of Mr. Abeil from any participation in the management of The Sun, his sons, George W., Edwin F. and Walter Abeil, having been admitted into partnership with their father, will continue its publication, upon the same system which has been followed for fifty years.

ANTI-JUBILEE DEMONSTRATION. Boston, May 17 (Special).—There will be demonstra-tions next Tuesday in many places in Massachusetts where the Irish National League is largely represented where the trips action in the birthday of Queen Victoria. The proposition is to make this an anti-Jubilee occasion. The features of the parades will be muffled drums, black bunners bearing the inscriptions "Remember '98," "Remember '47," "Remember '67," "Remember '87," and the bearing of coffins.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NO PREJUDICE AGAINST COLORED MEN.
BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 17.—investigation shows that the
lotels where the colored members of the Reading Social Club
were requeed accommodation last night were overcrowded.

were relused accommodation last night were overcrowded.

NATURAL GAS IN OHIO.

XENIA, Ohio, May 17.—Natural gas was struck here to-day at the depth of 180 feet. The flow indicates a strong pressure.

WANT WOMEN ON THEIR SCHOOL BOARD.

CHICAGO, May 17 (Special).—A long petition will be presented to the Mayor within a few days asking that some of the vacances on the Board of Education be filled by women. The Woman's Club is the mover in this new departure.

PROPERTY ACQUIRED BY DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

HANOVER, N. H., May 17 (Special).—The corner property on which since 1813 stood the Dartmouth Hotel, was bought to-day by Dartmouth College from Francis Butterwick, of Waltham, Mass., for \$5,000. There has been a hotel on this corner since 1730.

corner since 1780.

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 17.—H. K. Ramsey, proprietor of the Pequest Hotel, of this place, has been missing for several days. He had a large sum of morey with itim. He gave saveral checks to different persons, but when they were presented to the banks there were no funds to meet thom.

SEVEN JURORS TO TRY SHARP

NEW METHODS ADOPTED BY THE DEFENCE. NO IRA SHAPER BUSINESS THIS TIME-A PINE ARRAY OF LAWYERS,

There are seven men in the jury-box where the arbiters of "Jake" Sharp's destiny will soon be sitting. Six of them are the result of yesterday's work, and while they do not look like the finest order of humanity, they seem to be capable and impartial men. They are just about the same class of men as convicted Jachne-plain, commonsense citizens who mean to do their duty. Fiftythree talesmen were examined yesterday, and of these seventeen were saloon-keepers. Why onethird of the persons called for jury duty should keep gin-mills is a difficult thing to understand. it looks like an unjust discrimination against the other occupations of life.

"boodle" defendant has ever had such an . No array of counsel as Sharp. Perhaps none of the others, not even the \$20,000 janitor Cleary, could afford so many high priced legal luminaries. Sharp has so many great heads around him that the long table prepared for defendants' counsel cannot accommodate them all. There is the regular team composed of Mr. Canfield, the solicitor; Mr. Stickney, the attorney; Senator Nelson, the cross-examiner; and Judge Fullerton, the orator. Then there are a whole lot of reserves. John E. Parsons sits watchfully by, ready to take the place of any of the regular team who is knocked out. Peter Mitchell, who still sheds tears over the fate of that "honest old man, John O'Neil," hovers around whispering the advice his experience suggests to the more active counsel. Lewis Cass Ledyard represents the consulting firm of which he is a member, while his distinguished partner, Mr. Carter, stays at home. There is an old adage that too many cooks spoil the broth. So far they have all kept quiet except Senator Nelson. The duty of examining the jurors seems to have devolved upon

Mr. Nicoll's questions are searching. He has attained almost absolute perfection in getting at the feelings, prejudices, opinions and general character of the talesmen as they come upon the stand. He leaves no question unasked. Here is a list of the men concerning whom he inquires if the tales man knows them:

James W. Foshay, Sidney Smith, Charles W. Brooke, Its Shafer, General B. F. Tracy, John H. Bird, John Graham, Robert Kannill Jacob Sharp,
Harrison D. Kerr,
Albert Wagstaff,
Luke A. Cozens,
Peter Mitchell,
Hichard S. Newcombe,
General Roger A. Pryor,
Damiel Dougherty,
John Vincent, John Graham, Robert Sawell, "Brilly "Motoney, "Ed "Hogan, John M. Scribner, Osborne E. Bright, James A. Rienmond John Vinceut, Charles B. Alexander, John Keenan, The Lyddy Brothers, Frank J. Dupignae, If the juror acknowledges an acquaintance with

any of these persons Mr. Nicoll probes into it until its complete extent is ascertained. Then he inquires concerning the nature of the witness's feelings with regard to informers and accomplices. He goes into his political connections and social affiliations. If a man runs this gauntlet of questions satisfactorily he must be intelligent, conscientious, and high minded.

It must be acknowledged that the defence has thus far proceeded upon a different line from that adopted by the counsel in other cases. The smallness and cunning, the bully-ragging and trickery, practised so disgracefully in earlier cases have up to this point been entirely wanting. The defence seem to ask for nothing but a fair jury, though the quality of the panels have not been such as to test them fully.

When Daniel Schwartz's name was called about 300 pounds of fiesh rose slowly from the furthest corner of the room and proceeded gradually toward the stand. Mr. Schwartz was without shape, out not without good humor. His expansive front beamed amiably upon the court as he confidently remarked: "I tond't shbeak se Inklish very goot, und I tond't dinks I understand mens like dem. ? giving a comprehensive wave of his hand in the direction of the lawyers' tables. The Court excused Mr. Schwartz and he wobbled slowly away.

The second seat in the jury box was awarded to Owen O. Schimmel, a manufacturer of syrups at No. 115 Bowery. His home is at No. 82 Grove-st. Mr. Schimmel is a large man of a quiet and tackturn disposition. He sits all day with his arms dded, and his head bowed as though engaged in a useful introspective revery. John G. Brown, the artist, had an opinion, but felt himself able to ecide the case on the evidence. But upon Mr. Nicoll's questioning him concerning his sentiments toward informers, he grew violent and said he couldn't believe Fullgraff and Duffy under eath Judge Barrett Informed Mr. Brown that he was an intelligent man and asked him to try again. Mr. Brown tried, but concluded that notwithstanding the undoubted fact to which the Court had so

Judge Barrett Informed Mr. Brown that he was an intelligent man and asked him to try again. Mr. snown tried, but concluded that notwithstanding the undoubted fact to which the Court had so politely called his attention, he could not believe informers. He had so much prejudice against such people that he couldn't even take what they said into consideration. Daniel McLoughlin did not shave these sentiments. When Mr. Nicoll inquired if he had an opinion as to Sharr's guilt or innocence, he said he had.

"Is it a strong one!" asked the prosecutor, "Strong enough to convict Sharp if I am on the jury." answered Mr. McLaughlin.

"No matter what the evidence is ?"

"Well, I think they are all equally guilty, and I think they all ought to go to Sing Sing."

These robust sentiments impelled the defence to challenge Mr. McLaughlin for bias, and the Court sustained them. Bernard K. Murphy keeps a liquor-place in Siath-ave. He conversed with people about this matter in his piace and the net result of his conclusions is that he could not believe Fullgraff and Duffy because he thought the Broadway Railroad a benefit to the public. This lucid statement of cause and effect in Mr. Murphy's mental operations was deemed by the court a disqualification.

To Julius Saul, who manufactures fance good, at No. 337 Grand-st. was assigned the third seat in the box. Mr. Saul answered all the questions addressed to him glibly and easily. He seemed disposed to serve on the jury and to avoid any answer that conliging offence to either side. He had no decided on either side suggested. Mr. Saul was accepted largely for the reason that he exposed nothing upon which either side could hang an objection.

Dennis Linehan, a grocer at No. 625 First-ave, became Mr. Saul's immediate neighbor in the box, but not until he had been catechised for an hour. As it happened, Mr. Linehan received the reward of approval when his castigation was done. He was tried and not found wanning. But even the firsh juror, and globe to the hardships of jary duty.

Albert L

MOTHER AND SON SERIOUSLY HURT. A horse drawing a carriage in which were scated Mrs. Kahn, the wife of Max Kahn, a Hoboken wine merchant, and her eighteen-year-old son Joseph, ran away last night on the Boulevard, between Wechawken and Union Hill, upsetting the carriage and throwing the occupants into the streat. Both were picked up in an unsconscious condition. They are believed to be seriously injured.